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Nonmanufacturing on the Increase
See page 9

EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

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OCTOBER 1985

STATE'S EMPLOYMENT UP IN OCTOBER

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT SETS RECORD DURING THE MONTH

The number of jobs in South Carolina's economy managed to increase 2,200 in October to set an all-time high figure. Despite losing 5,800 workers in the private sector primarily due to seasonal layoffs, employment rose because of additions in school-related staff. Total nonagricultural employment in the state at 1,349,300 was a substantial 31,500 above the comparable level of one year earlier.

END-OF-SUMMER TOURISM DECREASE PUSHES PRIVATE JOB COUNT DOWN

South Carolina's work force in the private sector experienced the usual October turndown as the tourism season began to taper off. Some 3,900 jobs were lost in wholesale and retail trade where the tourist drop had the largest influence. With 100 employees gained on the wholesale side, retail trade actually declined by 4,000, reflecting the seasonal nature of many of the businesses along the coast of the state.

Another industry with direct ties to the tourist dollar is services. Employment in services fell 1,700 in October to 225,100. The leading contributor to the slide was hotels and other lodging places where 1,600 jobs were eliminated. Other tourist-related services basically offset the 800 rise in private educational workers.

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Employment in the remaining major industries in the state's private sector was virtually unchanged between September and October. Construction continued to display strength as 90,000 workers were employed in building activities. This represented an over-the-month pickup of 100 and a twelve-month advance of 7,400.

Also remaining essentially constant was the count of workers in finance, insurance, and real estate. Despite a minor 100 cutback in this industry, employment was close to record levels and was well above October 1984 figures.

The job loss in South Carolina's manufacturing division amounted to only 200 since September. Worker reductions could generally be traced to nondurable goods and more specifically to textile mill products. There were layoffs of 400 in textiles forcing the employment count to fall to 103,100, just 100 above the record low for the industry. Other areas of nondurables were more fortunate as most industries remained steady. One bright note was growth of 300 in apparel and other textile products. Durable goods benefited from 300 additional jobs in machinery, except electrical, and rose 100 to 125,300. Manufacturing as a whole lost 8,200 jobs between October, 1984 and October, 1985.

The final area of the private sector, transportation and public utilities, recorded an employment count of 56,500 in October. This figure was unchanged from September.

In total, private sector employment was 1,093,700 during the month which was 43,400 higher than in the same month one year earlier. Growth in the private sector was responsible for 85% of all jobs created in South Carolina over the twelve months.

EDUCATIONAL ADDITIONS CAUSE GOVERNMENT INCREASE

Thanks to substantial gains in state and local education, more people were working in South Carolina's public sector than ever before in October. The staff additions of 5,200 in local schools and 2,900 in state-supported schools accounted for all of the net employment increase in government. State government outside of schools was down 300 during the month and local government employment other than education was unchanged. The count of jobs in the federal sector slipped up 200 thanks to defense and the postal service.

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES UPWARD

The number of females in nonagricultural jobs in South Carolina climbed 2,300 in October to 609,300. A 5,200 gain in government was the primary reason for the positive October development. The monthly boost was generated by sharp expansion in education in both local and state government as many school workers were counted as employed for the initial time during the current school year. Almost as significant as government's jump was the plunge in wholesale and retail trade. With extensive seasonal cutbacks on the retail side of the picture, trade removed 2,000 females from the ranks of the employed. Another major decrease involved services. Seasonal layoffs at the end of the tourist period caused a drop of 800 in female employment in services. Finance, insurance, and real estate reported a minute loss of 100. Manufacturing, after increasing 500 for two consecutive months, remained unchanged from September to October. Durable goods gained 300, while nondurables lost 300. Within durables, small expansions were noted in fabricated metal products, and machinery, except electrical. Of significant note in nondurables, textile mill products declined 300. Construction, and transportation and public utilities also remained constant in October.

In comparison with year-ago levels, total nonagricultural employment rose 20,200. All major divisions, except manufacturing, experienced growth during the year. Services recorded the largest expansion (+9,100), followed by wholesale and retail trade (+8,700).

UNEMPLOYMENT SHOWS ABRUPT RISE IN OCTOBER

South Carolina's unemployment rate rose sharply from 6.6% to 7.2% in October. This represented 113,200 jobless individuals, a rise of 10,300 from the September level. The upturn in unemployment was attributed mainly to tourist-related seasonal declines in trade and services combined with a continued weakness in the soft-good sector of manufacturing. The national unemployment rate, seasonally adjusted, averaged 7.1% in October.

TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

October, 1985

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,565,700	1,569,700	1,503,100	1,559,200	1,563,900	1,496,600
Total Employment	1,452,500	1,466,800	1,358,900	1,440,400	1,453,300	1,346,300
Total Unemployment	113,200	102,900	104,200	118,800	110,600	150,300
Unemployment Rate	7.2	6.6	6.9	7.6	7.1	10.0

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	199,320	201,510	184,200	214,180	212,110	205,120
Total Employment	189,430	192,350	174,300	204,250	204,170	192,370
Total Unemployment	9,890	9,160	9,930	9,940	7,940	12,750
Unemployment Rate	5.0	4.5	5.4	4.6	3.7	6.2

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	305,390	306,220	294,510
Total Employment	286,040	288,410	276,820
Total Unemployment	19,350	17,810	17,690
Unemployment Rate	6.3	5.8	6.0

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson, Florence, and Rock Hill Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #14 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METRO AREAS

CHARLESTON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Berkeley, Charleston, and Dorchester Counties)

Influenced by seasonal downturns in the private sector, total nonfarm wage and salary employment for the Charleston metropolitan area fell 1,100 to 175,100 in October. Private sector employment at 127,400 was 1,200 below September's figure of 128,600. Wholesale and retail trade accounted for over 66% of the drop. Seasonal declines in eating and drinking establishments contributed to a 700 employment loss in retail trade. Wholesale trade slipped 100 to 7,800. Manufacturing, at 20,100, was down a slight 100 in October. Although nondurable goods showed a slight 100 upturn, layoffs in durable goods more than offset this rise. Other major industries showing downward movements were transportation and public utilities (-200); construction (-100); and finance, insurance, and real estate (-100). On the positive side, services were up a slight 100 over September's figure of 33,200. In the government sector, state government reported a minute increase of 100, while federal and local government remained unchanged over the month.

COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Lexington and Richland Counties)

Continuing last month's upward trend, the Columbia area expanded its workforce by 3,000 to reach a total of 201,000 in October. Both the private and public sectors had healthy employment gains. The growth in government (+1,300) was centered in the state division where 1,400 workers returned to their jobs. Local government added 400 workers to their payrolls, while federal government remained unchanged. In the private sector, all major industry divisions except transportation and public utilities, increased their workforces. Food services to schools caused retail trade to create 500 new jobs. Wholesale trade was steady at 11,500. Manufacturing and construction both had slight increases of 100 above September's count. Services, at 35,200, picked up 400 employees over the month.

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
(Includes Greenville, Pickens, and Spartanburg Counties)

Jobs in the Greenville-Spartanburg area rose by 1,600 in October to a level of 278,700. Nonmanufacturing (+1,900) accounted for all of the increase as government employment (+1,200) reflected the return of nonfaculty personnel to schools for the fall term. In the private sector, services gained 700 jobs, while trade, and transportation and public utilities reported increases of 200 and 100, respectively. Finance, insurance, and real estate remained unchanged from September to October. Manufacturing lost 300 jobs over the month, all in the nondurable sector. The soft-good job count was lowered 300, as textiles comprised most of the loss, dropping 200 from the payrolls. Overall, nonfarm jobs were up 6,300 over the year-ago figure.

ECONOMIC EXPANSION SLOWS IN U.S.

The nation's unemployment rate, at 7.1%, was unchanged from September to October. Business payrolls grew by 418,000, after rising 158,000 the previous month. The gains were widespread and included a 60,000 increase in factory jobs. The unemployment rate has shown little improvement since the beginning of this year, when it was 7.3%. While payrolls have by now risen by more than 2.5 million jobs since January, but that increase was concentrated among service industries. The number of workers on manufacturer's payrolls declined almost 500,000 since the first of the year.

Average hourly earnings for nonagricultural workers were $8.64 in October, unchanged from September. Hours worked by private nonfarm employees dropped slightly to 35.0 hours from 35.1%. Manufacturing hours remained constant at 40.7, while manufacturing overtime was also held to 2.9 hours in October.

Personal consumption spending suffered a big decline in October as sales of new cars fell sharply following two months of large increases. While spending was plummeting, earnings increased 0.5% over the month, the largest since April. However, income growth is still well below last year's level, primarily due to a slowdown in employment gains.

Retail sales in October slumped 3.1% from September to October. The sharp decline, the largest since the government began publishing the monthly retail sales report in 1967, erased most of the gains reported during the prior two months. August and September sales were boosted by low-rate financing and other incentives offered by auto makers. Sales of durable goods fell 8.0% in October after rising 4.9% in September. Nondurable-goods sales slipped 0.1% following a 0.4% rise the month before. Food stores and gasoline stations registered the largest declines, while eating and drinking establishments and drug stores posted healthy gains.

Producer prices rose 0.9% in October, the largest one-month rise since April 1981, when the index jumped 1.0%. The October increase followed a steep 0.6% drop in September and a 0.3% decline in August. The rise in producer prices, though due mostly to an increase in auto prices, also reflected rising food costs. Food prices jumped 1.4% over the month after falling substantially in six of the previous nine months.

Housing construction jumped 10.8% in October, the biggest rise in seven months. The increase, the largest since a 14.7% jump last March, followed an 8.7% construction decline in September. The October rebound in housing starts came from a 15.8% upturn in construction of single-family homes. Apartment construction rose 2.9% during the month. The Northeast reported the largest over-the-month increase, gaining 37.8%. Housing starts also advanced in the South, up 14.7%, while home construction fell 3.4% in the West and 0.4% in the Midwest. Most of the gains were attributed to lower mortgage rates.

HOURLY EARNINGS DOWN IN OCTOBER

South Carolina's hourly earnings for manufacturing production workers, at $7.61 per hour, were down $0.02 from September to October. Durable-good earnings declined $0.01, while nondurable earnings dropped $0.02. Within durables, furniture and fixtures, and instruments and related products reported similar losses of $0.06. In the nondurable-good sector, the printing and publishing industry was responsible for the largest downturn, losing $0.08. Also registering a substantial decrease were chemicals and allied products (-$0.05). On the positive side of nondurables, apparel and other textile products, and textile mill products recorded gains of $0.03 and $0.01, respectively.

In comparison to year-ago figures, hourly earnings were up $0.26. Notable gains were reported in both durables (+$0.55) and nondurables (+$0.11).

TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS

October 1986

	South Carolina			Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.61	$ 7.63	$ 7.35	$ 9.36	$ 9.40	$ 8.83
Average Weekly Earnings	$311.25	$312.83	$300.62	$425.88	$423.94	$367.33
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 96.02	$ 96.40	$ 95.34	$130.84	$130.64	$116.50

	Columbia MSA			Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 7.60	$ 7.57	$ 7.28	$ 7.41	$ 7.41	$ 7.18
Average Weekly Earnings	$306.28	$307.34	$296.30	$308.26	$306.03	$287.92
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1967 Dollars)	$ 94.10	$ 94.71	$ 93.97	$ 94.70	$ 94.31	$ 91.32

PREMIUM HOURS DOWN IN OCTOBER

Overtime hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production workers fell 0.3 hour to 4.2 hours in October. Both durables and nondurables contributed to the decline. The soft-good sector lost 0.3 hour, while the hard-good industry dropped 0.1 hour. The October level of overtime hours was 0.7 hour higher than one year earlier.

WORKWEEK DECLINES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S FACTORIES

The factory workweek for the typical manufacturing production worker dropped 0.1 hour in October to 40.9 hours.

Workers in the durable-good sector lost 0.3 hour during the month, with the most significant declines occurring in lumber and wood products (-1.2 hours); and instruments and related products (-1.0 hour). Stone, clay, and glass products; machinery, except electrical; and electrical and electronic equipment reported losses of 0.3 hour each.

In the nondurable-good sector, workers recorded a 0.2 hour rise. With the exceptions of food and kindred products (-0.3 hour) and chemicals and allied products (-0.3 hour), all major divisions registered gains over the month. The printing and publishing industry (+0.8 hour) was responsible for the largest increase followed by apparel and other textile products (+0.7 hour).

At the national level, the workweek for factory production workers remained unchanged at 40.7 from September to October.

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX DROPS SLIGHTLY IN OCTOBER

The manufacturing production worker index fell 0.3 point to 107.9 during October. The downturn was caused by a 0.1 hour decrease in average weekly hours. October's production worker productivity index was 0.6 point greater than the year-ago figure of 107.3.

TABLE 4

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX

October, 1985

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production Worker Productivity Index	107.9	108.2	107.3
Durable-Good Productivity Index	145.7	147.5	143.0
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	95.7	95.2	95.5
Textile Productivity Index	67.4	67.1	69.0
Apparel Productivity Index	110.0	106.7	105.1

JOBLESS RATES RISE IN 36 COUNTIES

The unemployment rate increased over the year-ago figure in 29 of South Carolina's 46 counties. Thirty-eight counties experienced an increase in the county unemployment rate with one county unchanged. The rates ranged from a high of 17.9 in Marlboro County to a low of 4.0 in Lexington County.

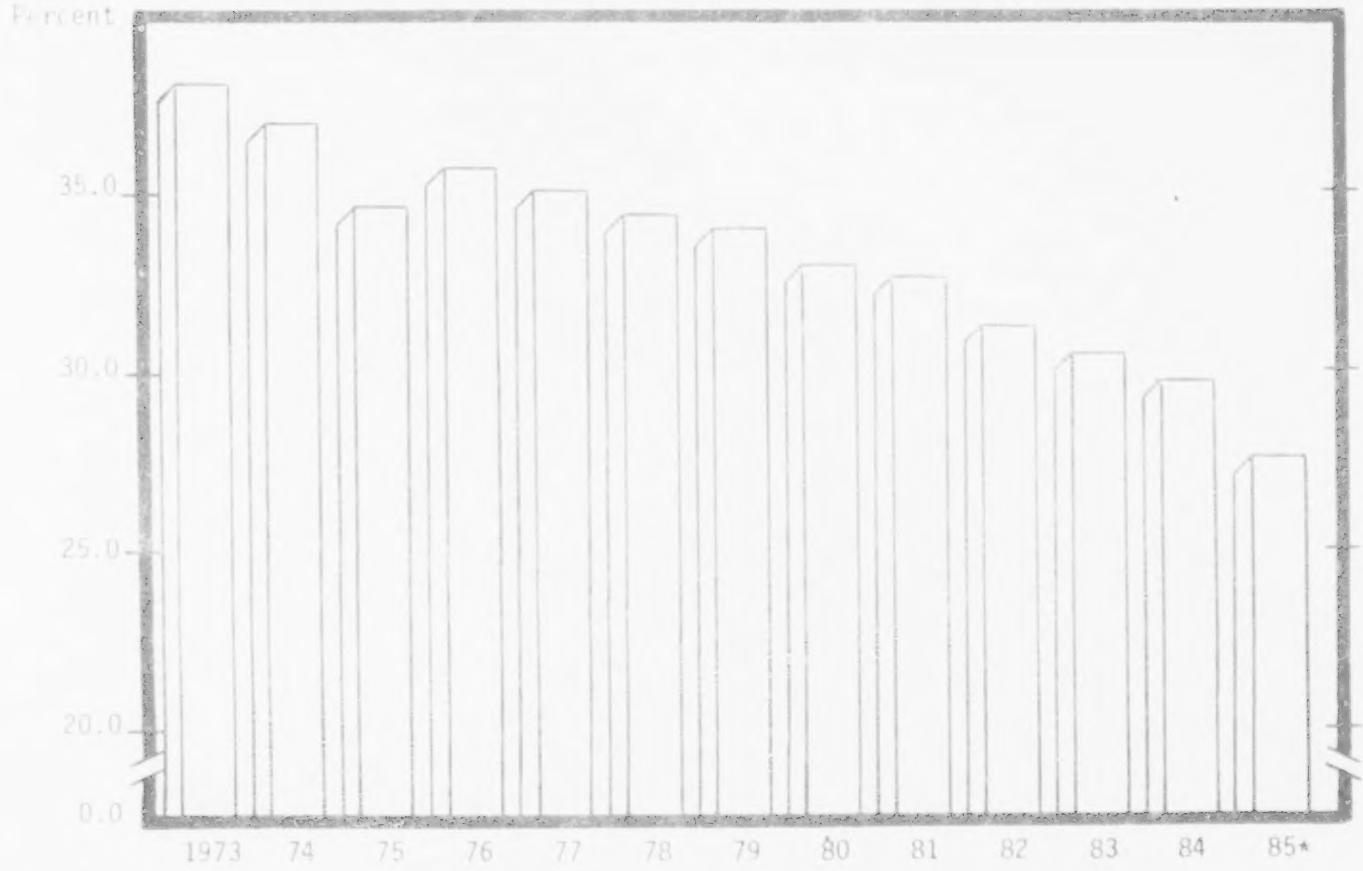
Nonfarm wage and salary employment increased over the month in 21 counties. Fifteen of these counties showed an increase in manufacturing and fourteen showed an increase in nonmanufacturing. Total nonfarm employment increased in both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing in 11 counties. Twenty-five counties showed an increase in the nonfarm sector.

NONMANUFACTURING ON THE INCREASE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

The trend toward more jobs in services and trade is very evident in South Carolina in recent years. The state's manufacturing base has lost the dominance it once had over employment. Since 1973, the percentage of nonagricultural jobs in manufacturing has dropped to 38.1% in 1985. This decrease reflects both manufacturing losses due to textile problems and slight growth in most nonmanufacturing areas. In actuality, only 2,600 net jobs have been eliminated in manufacturing over the twelve-year period; however, in textile mills alone, there are 57,300 fewer jobs now than in 1973. Therefore, many employment advances have occurred and continue to occur in most other manufacturing industries. At the national level, only 20.6% of all employment is in manufacturing, down from 26.2% in 1973.

The graph on page 10 shows the definite pattern that has developed in South Carolina between 1973 and 1985 in manufacturing.

Manufacturing Employment in South Carolina as a
Percent of Total Nonagricultural Employment
1973-1985



*Note: 1985 data is based on September 1985, and is not an average.

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI-RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	Mos. Exp. 1/	Other Experience	Mos. Exp. 1/	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired: Full Time	Hours Desired: Part Time	Annual Income Desired	Relocate: Yes	Relocate: No	Location of Applicant*
Industrial Engineer	98	None	N/A	12	x		$20,000	x		Lancaster
Production Supervisor	08	Student Pilot	11	16	x		18,000	x		Liberty
Boiler Operator	38	None	N/A	12	x		13,520		x	Kingstree
Welder	96	None	N/A	12	x		23,000	x		Gaffney
Dental Hygienist	45	None	N/A	14	x		19,000	x		Myrtle Beach
Ceramic Engineer	24	None	N/A	16	x		20,000		x	Rock Hill
Programmer Analyst	41	Computer Instructor	61	16	x		13,000	x		Sumter
Lab Technician	06	None	N/A	16	x		6,968		x	Spartanburg
Shipping Clerk	99	None	N/A	08	x		10,400		x	Hartsville
Mechancial Engineer	72	Drafter	68	14	x		28,000	x		Conway
Manager Retail Store	99	None	N/A	16	x		18,000		x	Hampton
Manager, Office	12	None	N/A	16	x		17,000	x		Florence
Production Supervisor	99	Military	48	13	x		25,000		x	Union

*There are currently more than 110,400 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini-resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service Office in your area for further information.

1/ Months experience "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 5

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1985

Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1349.8	1347.6	1298.3	+ 2.2	+ 51.5
Total Private	1093.7	1099.5	1050.3	- 5.8	+ 43.4
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	90.0	89.9	82.6	+ 0.1	+ 7.4
Heavy Construction Contractors	12.5	12.6	12.3	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Highway and Street Construction	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway	8.1	8.2	7.8	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Special Trade Contractors	43.1	43.1	39.8	0.0	+ 3.3
Plumbing, Heating, and Air Conditioning	11.5	11.6	10.4	- 0.1	+ 1.1
Electrical Work	9.8	9.8	8.8	0.0	+ 1.0
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #6)	371.3	371.5	379.5	- 0.2	- 8.2
Durable Goods	125.3	125.2	126.2	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Nondurable Goods	246.0	246.3	253.3	- 0.3	- 7.3
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.5	56.5	55.8	0.0	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.4	16.4	15.7	0.0	+ 0.7
Water Transportation	2.5	2.5	2.7	0.0	- 0.2
Communication	11.7	11.7	12.0	0.0	- 0.3
Telephone Communication (Wire or Radio)	7.8	7.8	8.2	0.0	- 0.4
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	17.9	17.2	0.0	+ 0.7
Electric Services	12.3	12.3	11.8	0.0	+ 0.5
Combination Utility Services	4.1	4.1	3.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	290.4	294.3	270.2	- 3.9	+ 20.2
Wholesale Trade	58.0	57.9	54.1	+ 0.1	+ 3.9
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods	32.0	31.9	30.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.7
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies	12.8	12.7	12.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods	26.0	26.0	23.8	0.0	+ 2.2
Groceries and Related Products	7.6	7.7	7.1	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Groceries, General Line	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Petroleum Bulk Stations and Terminals	2.6	2.6	2.7	0.0	- 0.1
Miscellaneous Nondurable Goods	3.7	3.7	3.6	0.0	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 5 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1985

Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1984
Retail Trade	232.4	236.4	216.1	- 4.0	+ 16.3
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	9.9	10.1	9.5	- 0.2	+ 0.4
Lumber and Other Building Materials Dealers	5.6	5.7	5.3	- 0.1	+ 0.3
General Merchandise Stores	27.2	27.0	27.5	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Department Stores	19.5	19.3	19.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Food Stores	40.6	41.0	38.9	- 0.4	+ 1.7
Grocery Stores	38.7	39.1	37.1	- 0.4	+ 1.6
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	58.6	58.7	54.7	- 0.1	+ 3.9
Banking	15.3	15.4	14.5	- 0.1	+ 0.8
Commercial and Stock Savings Banks	15.2	15.3	14.4	- 0.1	+ 0.8
State Banks, not Members of the Federal Reserve System, FDIC-Insured	6.4	6.5	6.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
National Banks, Federal Reserve System Members	8.5	8.5	7.9	0.0	+ 0.6
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.6	11.7	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	6.1	6.2	5.7	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Services	225.1	226.8	205.7	- 1.7	+ 19.4
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.4	20.0	17.7	- 1.6	+ 0.7
Health Services	43.5	43.6	41.8	- 0.1	+ 1.7
Hospitals	15.0	15.0	14.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Educational Services	28.0	27.2	24.3	+ 0.8	+ 3.7
Colleges, Universities, Professional Schools, and Junior Colleges	19.4	19.1	16.3	+ 0.3	+ 3.1
Total Government	256.1	248.1	248.0	+ 8.0	+ 8.1
Total Federal Government	37.9	37.7	37.0	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Total State Government	82.1	79.5	79.0	+ 2.6	+ 3.1
State Education	34.2	31.3	32.8	+ 2.9	+ 1.4
Other State Government	47.9	48.2	46.2	- 0.3	+ 1.7
Total Local Government	136.1	130.9	132.0	+ 5.2	+ 4.1
Local Education	82.6	77.4	79.6	+ 5.2	+ 3.0
Other Local Government	53.5	53.5	52.4	0.0	+ 1.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1985

Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1984
Manufacturing	371.3	371.5	379.5	- 0.2	- 8.2
Durable Goods	125.3	125.2	126.2	+ 0.1	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.9	15.9	15.2	0.0	+ 0.7
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.6	5.6	5.0	0.0	+ 0.6
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	4.0	3.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.0	5.1	0.0	- 0.1
Household Furniture	3.8	3.8	4.0	0.0	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.3	10.4	10.7	- 0.1	- 0.4
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.1	3.2	3.6	- 0.1	- 0.5
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	3.0	3.0	2.8	0.0	+ 0.2
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.4	7.8	0.0	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.1	15.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	3.2	3.1	3.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.9	5.9	5.8	0.0	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.6	30.3	31.5	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Construction and Related Machinery	1.7	1.7	2.0	0.0	- 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	4.9	4.9	5.2	0.0	- 0.3
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	6.4	6.5	6.7	- 0.1	- 0.3
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.2	22.3	23.2	- 0.1	- 1.0
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.4	0.0	- 0.2
Household Appliances	3.2	3.2	3.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	8.6	8.7	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.8
Miscellaneous Electrical Equipment and Supplies	3.1	3.1	3.2	0.0	- 0.1
Transportation Equipment	8.0	8.1	7.6	- 0.1	+ 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	6.1	6.1	5.9	0.0	+ 0.2
Medical Instruments and Supplies	3.5	3.5	3.1	0.0	+ 0.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.6	3.6	3.8	0.0	- 0.2
Nondurable Goods	246.0	246.3	253.3	- 0.3	- 7.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.6	15.5	14.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Meat Products	5.0	5.0	4.7	0.0	+ 0.3
Beverages	2.6	2.7	2.5	- 0.1	+ 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 6 (Continued)
WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1985

Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1984
Textile Mill Products	103.1	103.5	111.3	- 0.4	- 8.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	28.9	29.2	32.8	- 0.3	- 3.9
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.9	29.9	33.0	0.0	- 3.1
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.9	7.8	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.6	14.6	15.1	0.0	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Cotton	6.9	6.8	7.4	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Textile Finishing, Man-Made Fabric and Silks	7.1	7.1	7.0	0.0	+ 0.1
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.6	3.7	0.0	- 0.1
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.5	9.7	- 0.2	- 0.4
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.3	8.5	8.3	- 0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	6.0	6.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products	47.1	46.8	49.2	+ 0.3	- 2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.7	9.8	10.5	- 0.1	- 0.8
Men's and Boys' Shirts and Nightwear	6.9	7.0	7.6	- 0.1	- 0.7
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	16.6	16.8	+ 0.2	0.0
Women's and Misses' Shirts	6.6	6.6	6.8	0.0	- 0.2
Women's and Children's Undergarments	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	+ 0.2
Children's Outerwear	6.5	6.5	6.9	0.0	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories	2.1	2.2	2.6	- 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.8	8.4	9.2	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	15.0	15.1	15.2	- 0.1	- 0.2
Paperboard Mills	3.4	3.4	3.6	0.0	- 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	4.2	4.2	4.1	0.0	+ 0.1
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.4	4.5	0.0	- 0.1
Printing and Publishing	9.8	9.9	9.2	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Newspapers	4.3	4.4	4.1	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Commercial Printing	4.3	4.3	4.0	0.0	+ 0.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.0	33.0	32.1	0.0	+ 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.2	16.2	16.5	0.0	- 0.3
Industrial Organic Chemicals	2.6	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20.0	20.0	19.9	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Elsewhere Classified	2.4	2.5	2.4	- 0.1	0.0
Miscellaneous Plastics Products	9.6	9.5	9.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1985

Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1341.9	1339.9	1290.7	+ 2.0	+ 51.2
Total Private	1090.0	1086.8	1046.7	+ 3.2	+ 43.3
Construction	89.9	89.3	82.6	+ 0.6	+ 7.3
Manufacturing	368.6	367.8	376.8	+ 0.8	- 8.2
Durable Goods	124.3	123.8	125.2	+ 0.5	- 0.9
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.7	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.2	10.3	10.6	- 0.1	- 0.4
Primary Metal Industries	8.3	8.4	7.7	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	15.0	15.4	+ 0.2	- 0.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.4	30.1	31.3	+ 0.3	- 0.9
Special Industry Machinery	6.9	6.9	7.1	0.0	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	22.0	22.1	23.0	- 0.1	- 1.0
Nondurable Goods	244.3	244.0	251.6	+ 0.3	- 7.3
Food and Kindred Products	15.2	15.3	14.6	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Textile Mill Products	102.8	102.6	111.0	+ 0.2	- 8.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	27.9	28.4	31.6	- 0.5	- 3.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	29.4	29.2	32.4	+ 0.2	- 3.0
Knitting Mills	7.8	7.9	7.8	- 0.1	0.0
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	14.7	14.6	15.2	+ 0.1	- 0.5
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.3	9.4	9..6	- 0.1	- 0.3
Apparel and Other Textile Products	46.9	46.4	49.0	+ 0.5	- 2.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.6	9.7	10.4	- 0.1	- 0.8
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	16.8	16.6	16.8	+ 0.2	0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Products	8.7	8.3	9.1	+ 0.4	- 0.4
Paper and Allied Products	15.1	15.1	15.3	0.0	- 0.2
Printing and Publishing	9.8	9.8	9.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Chemicals and Allied Products	33.1	32.9	32.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	16.3	16.2	16.6	+ 0.1	- 0.3

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY INDUSTRY
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1985

Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Net Change From: Sept. 1985	Net Change From: Oct. 1984
Transportation and Public Utilities	56.5	56.2	55.8	+ 0.3	+ 0.7
Trucking and Warehousing	16.2	16.1	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Communication	11.8	11.8	12.1	0.0	- 0.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.9	17.9	17.2	0.0	+ 0.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade	290.4	289.0	270.1	+ 1.4	+ 20.3
Wholesale Trade	57.6	57.3	53.7	+ 0.3	+ 3.9
Retail Trade	232.8	231.7	216.4	+ 1.1	+ 16.4
General Merchandise Stores	27.2	27.4	27.5	- 0.2	- 0.3
Food Stores	40.6	40.1	38.9	+ 0.5	+ 1.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	60.8	60.3	54.9	+ 0.5	+ 3.9
Insurance Carriers	12.4	12.6	11.7	- 0.2	+ 0.7
Services	224.0	224.4	204.7	- 0.4	+ 19.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18.8	18.7	18.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Educational Services	25.4	28.9	22.0	- 3.5	+ 3.4
Total Government	241.9	243.1	244.0	- 1.2	+ 7.9
Total Federal Government	36.7	36.8	37.4	- 0.1	+ 0.9
Total State Government	80.1	79.3	77.2	+ 0.9	+ 3.0
Total Local Government	125.4	126.2	129.4	- 1.8	+ 4.0

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

October, 1985

Industry	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	COLUMBIA Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	279.1	277.1	280.1	201.0	198.0	199.7
Construction	13.0	13.0	13.1	10.1	11.0	10.3
Heavy Construction Contractors	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	-	-
Special Trade Contractors	7.0	7.0	7.1	-	-	-
Manufacturing	80.1	79.5	79.9	30.5	30.6	30.6
Durable Goods	54.9	54.4	54.7	19.5	19.6	19.6
Furniture and Fixtures	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.9	1.0	1.0
Primary Metal Industries	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.5
Primary and Fabricated Metals	5.1	5.1	5.1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Fabricated Metal Products	3.9	3.9	3.9	1.2	1.2	1.2
Machinery, Except Electrical	11.3	11.2	11.3	1.6	1.6	1.6
Metal working Machinery	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Special Industry Machinery	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Office and Computing Machines	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	8.1	8.1	8.1	2.4	2.4	2.4
Nondurable Goods	25.2	25.1	25.2	11.0	11.0	11.0
Food and Kindred Products	3.4	3.4	3.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Textile Mill Products	8.1	8.1	8.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Weaving Mills, Cotton	0.9	0.9	0.9	-	-	-
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	0.9	0.9	0.9	-	-	-
Knitting Mills	2.6	2.6	2.6	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	-	-
Floor Covering Mills	1.1	1.1	1.1	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills	2.0	2.0	2.0	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	0.7	0.7	0.7	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outerwear and Undergarments	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.9	0.9	0.9
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4
Printing and Publishing	2.1	2.1	2.1	0.8	0.8	0.8
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	1.4	1.4	1.4
Chemicals and Petroleum	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0
Transportation	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Trucking and Warehousing	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
Communication	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade	61.1	60.8	61.1	41.0	41.0	41.2
Wholesale Trade	15.1	15.1	15.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
Retail Trade	45.7	45.7	46.0	31.0	31.0	31.1
General Merchandise Stores	6.5	6.5	6.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
Food Stores	6.1	6.1	6.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	11.1	11.1	11.1	10.3	10.3	10.3
Banking	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Insurance Carriers	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Insurance Agents, Brokers, and Services	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Services	44.6	44.1	44.2	35.2	34.8	35.2
Business Services	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.4
Health Services	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0
Membership Organizations	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.2
Total Government	35.4	34.7	35.0	55.1	53.5	56.1
Total Federal Government	2.1	2.1	2.1	8.3	8.3	7.7
Total State Government	8.3	8.3	8.9	28.8	27.4	30.7
Total Local Government	24.5	23.9	24.1	18.2	17.8	17.7

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining is excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE CHARLESTON, ROCK HILL, ANDERSON, AND FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

October, 1985

Industry	CHARLESTON Oct. 1985	CHARLESTON Sept. 1985	CHARLESTON Oct. 1984	ROCK HILL Oct. 1985	ROCK HILL Sept. 1985	ROCK HILL Oct. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	175.1	176.2	167.8	42.4	42.4	42.3
Construction	13.4	13.5	12.5	2.5	2.5	2.7
Manufacturing	20.1	20.2	20.1	12.2	12.2	12.2
Durable Goods	11.3	11.3	11.1	2.2	2.2	2.2
Lumber and Wood Products	1.7	1.7	1.8	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	1.2	1.1	1.0	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.7	2.8	2.7	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment	1.6	1.7	1.5	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods	8.8	8.7	9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Food and Kindred Products	.7	.7	.7	-	-	-
Textile Mill Products	-	-	-	4.8	4.8	4.9
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.0	.9	1.1	1.4	1.3	1.4
Printing and Publishing	1.0	1.0	.9	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	2.2	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities	9.8	9.8	9.5	6.0	6.0	6.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	43.0	43.3	40.6	7.1	7.2	7.1
Wholesale Trade	7.8	7.8	7.7	-	-	-
Retail Trade	35.1	35.5	32.9	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	7.8	7.8	7.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Services	33.1	33.2	30.8	7.6	7.6	7.4
Total Government	47.7	47.8	47.0	5.6	5.5	5.5
Total Federal Government	15.3	15.4	14.8	-	-	-
Total State Government	13.1	13.1	12.9	-	-	-
Total Local Government	19.3	19.3	19.3	-	-	-

Industry	ANDERSON Oct. 1985	ANDERSON Sept. 1985	ANDERSON Oct. 1984	FLORENCE Oct. 1985	FLORENCE Sept. 1985	FLORENCE Oct. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	47.2	47.3	46.0	46.4	46.4	46.0
Construction	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Manufacturing	15.8	15.8	15.1	13.9	14.0	14.0
Durable Goods	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.5
Nondurable Goods	11.1	11.1	10.4	9.3	9.4	9.5
Textile Mill Products	3.0	3.0	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	1.4	1.4	1.2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Wholesale and Retail Trade	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	1.8
Services	6.1	6.2	6.4	7.0	7.0	6.9
Total Government	6.9	6.9	6.8	8.3	8.4	8.2

Note: See technical notes on final page. Mining excluded from published series, but is included in total nonagricultural employment. Rock Hill is a portion of the Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)
October, 1985

Industry	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Net Change From Sept. 1985	Net Change From Oct. 1984
Total Nonagricultural Employment	609.1	607.0	589.1	+ 2.3	+ 20.2
Total Private	[illegible]	466.7	448.2	[illegible]	+ 15.6
Construction	6.2	6.0	6.2	0.0	+ 0.6
Manufacturing	151.9	151.9	156.9	0.0	- 5.0
Durable Goods	39.5	39.2	40.0	+ 0.3	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	+ 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.6	3.6	- 0.1	0.0
Machinery, Except Electrical	6.1	6.0	6.2	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	13.2	13.1	13.9	- 0.1	- 0.7
Instruments and Related Products	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Nondurable Goods	112.4	112.7	116.9	- 0.3	- 4.5
Food and Kindred Products	5.4	5.3	5.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	44.2	44.4	47.9	- 0.4	- 3.7
Weaving Mills, Cotton	12.3	12.6	14.1	- 0.2	- 1.7
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	12.8	12.8	14.2	0.0	- 1.4
Knitting Mills	6.3	6.3	6.4	0.0	0.0
Carpets and Other Textile Products	40.1	39.9	41.6	+ 0.2	- 1.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	3.2	3.3	3.8	- 0.2	- 0.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	14.0	14.0	14.0	+ 0.1	0.0
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.3	6.2	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	3.1	3.1	0.0	0.0
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.5	3.3	0.0	+ 0.2
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.9	1.9	1.7	0.0	+ 0.2
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	11.1	11.0	11.3	0.0	- 0.2
Communication	5.4	5.4	5.6	0.0	- 0.2
Wholesale and Retail Trade	128.1	128.7	124.3	- 0.6	+ 3.7
Wholesale Trade	13.3	13.3	12.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Non-Durable Goods - Wholesale	7.0	6.9	7.0	0.0	+ 0.4
Non-Durable Goods - Wholesale	6.3	6.4	5.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Retail Trade	114.4	115.0	110.7	- 0.5	+ 3.7
General Merchandise Stores	20.4	20.3	20.5	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Food Stores	18.5	18.7	17.7	- 0.2	+ 0.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	33.0	33.0	31.0	0.0	+ 2.0
Banking	11.6	11.6	10.9	0.0	+ 0.7
Insurance Carriers	6.4	6.4	6.1	0.0	+ 0.3
Services	124.2	125.0	115.1	- 0.8	+ 9.1
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.7	11.8	11.3	- 0.9	+ 0.4
Health Services	35.8	36.0	34.5	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Hospitals	12.4	12.5	12.2	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Educational Services	16.1	15.6	14.1	+ 0.5	+ 2.0
Total Government	146.5	140.4	140.9	+ 5.2	+ 4.6
Total Federal Government	11.6	11.6	11.5	0.0	+ 0.1
Total State Government	44.4	43.1	42.7	+ 1.3	+ 1.7
State Education	17.1	15.7	16.4	+ 1.4	+ 0.7
Other State Government	27.3	27.4	26.3	- 0.1	+ 1.0
Total Local Government	89.5	85.6	86.7	+ 3.9	+ 2.8
Local Education	62.8	58.8	60.5	+ 4.0	+ 2.3
Other Local Government	26.7	26.8	26.2	- 0.1	+ 0.5

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 21

AVERAGE WEEKLY PRODUCTION WORKER HOURS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS FOR WORKERS
IN MANUFACTURING IN NEW JERSEY
(Preliminary)

	AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984	Oct. 1985	Sept. 1985	Oct. 1984
MANUFACTURING	40.8	41.0	40.9	7.61	7.63	7.35
DURABLE GOODS	41.0	41.0	41.1	7.90	7.93	7.57
Lumber and Wood Products	41.1	42.6	44.3	7.13	7.19	6.67
Furniture & Fixtures	41.7	41.3	42.5	6.96	6.79	6.50
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	41.0	41.3	41.8	9.26	8.79	8.53
Fabricated Metal Products	41.3	41.7	42.4	7.93	7.78	7.05
Machinery, Except Electrical	41.8	42.7	42.6	8.37	8.38	8.02
Electrical Industry Machinery	40.3	41.0	40.3	7.86	7.80	7.58
Electrical Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	39.6	39.7	39.6	7.34	7.32	6.45
Transportation Equipment	39.4	39.1	39.4	7.65	7.71	7.35
NONDURABLE GOODS	40.7	40.9	40.4	7.45	7.47	7.34
Food and Kindred Products	41.3	41.3	41.4	6.49	6.49	6.18
Textile Mill Products	41.4	41.4	38.7	7.10	7.09	6.82
Weaving Mills, Cotton	41.1	41.1	40.0	6.91	7.08	6.34
Weaving Mills, Synthetic	40.1	39.9	38.6	7.34	7.32	7.10
Knitting Mills	41.0	41.0	38.7	6.72	6.77	6.80
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	41.6	41.6	40.1	7.41	7.40	7.22
Floor Covering Mills	42.4	41.4	41.7	7.29	7.31	6.67
Yarn and Thread Mills	41.5	41.0	41.0	6.45	6.34	6.09
Apparel and Other Textile Products	37.0	36.7	36.7	5.04	5.01	4.97
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	38.9	37.4	38.4	4.81	4.83	4.86
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	36.4	37.5	37.4	4.61	4.62	4.54
Paper and Allied Products	44.8	44.5	44.1	11.55	11.46	11.66
Printing and Publishing	37.6	36.8	42.6	7.75	7.83	7.33
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.5	42.0	41.7	11.27	11.32	10.92

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE HOURS IN
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
OCTOBER, 1985

CHARLESTON MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
INDUSTRY	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984
All Manufacturing	14.7	14.8	14.6	425.84	421.90	367.33	45.5	45.1	41.6	9.36	9.40	8.56
Durable Goods	8.5	8.6	8.2	418.14	429.05	362.94	46.0	47.2	42.4	9.09	9.09	8.56
Nondurable Goods	6.2	6.2	6.4	417.78	417.78	372.40	44.9	42.4	40.7	9.75	9.90	9.15

COLUMBIA MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
INDUSTRY	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984
All Manufacturing	30.8	30.7	30.5	306.28	307.50	296.38	40.3	40.6	40.7	7.60	7.57	7.28
Durable Goods	9.6	9.7	9.6	286.84	291.20	276.84	40.1	40.3	40.9	7.37	7.28	7.16
Lumber and Wood Products	2.0	2.0	2.0	230.76	230.76	201.80	46.4	46.0	44.1	7.52	7.36	6.89
Machinery, Except Electrical	1.5	1.6	1.8	196.13	197.76	183.33	34.4	36.4	39.1	8.19	8.18	7.87
Nondurable Goods	21.2	21.0	20.9	314.84	312.84	309.63	41.5	40.9	40.6	7.80	7.82	7.38
Textile Mill Products	9.1	9.1	9.4	284.20	279.63	268.38	42.6	39.4	40.7	6.93	7.00	6.56
Apparel and other Textile Products	7.0	6.8	7.1	171.99	170.17	154.91	36.0	36.0	33.1	4.90	4.95	4.69

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE HOURS WORKED PER WEEK (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
INDUSTRY	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984	1985	1985	1984
All Manufacturing	72.6	73.7	69.7	307.34	305.96	297.37	42.6	41.3	40.5	7.41	7.41	7.18
Durable Goods	43.5	43.8	42.2	314.86	313.96	299.79	42.7	41.1	40.5	7.80	7.86	7.40
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.4	8.5	8.3	334.16	344.16	340.43	43.0	43.4	42.3	8.03	8.24	8.01
Nondurable Goods	29.1	29.9	27.5	296.26	294.19	292.68	42.0	41.5	40.9	7.22	7.23	7.09
Textile Mill Products	20.8	20.9	19.2	299.62	298.62	287.04	42.2	41.2	40.5	7.07	7.23	7.09
Weaving Mills, Cotton	4.3	4.4	4.2	266.68	266.68	261.80	38.0	38.0	37.3	7.00	7.00	6.90
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	5.5	5.5	5.2	300.15	300.15	292.95	42.0	42.0	41.3	7.16	7.16	7.08
Knitting Mills	1.6	1.6	1.4	268.07	268.07	241.65	41.2	40.5	37.5	6.95	6.77	6.41
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.0	2.0	1.8	324.81	324.81	297.00	48.7	48.7	48.3	6.78	6.78	6.55
Apparel and Other Textile Products	4.3	4.3	4.3	197.56	197.51	194.33	43.1	43.4	42.2	4.55	4.59	4.82
Meats and Boyd Furnishings	1.7	1.7	1.7	160.08	161.92	160.08	35.2	37.0	36.6	4.54	4.34	4.55
Chemicals and Allied Products	4.4	4.5	4.0	387.30	380.16	380.52	41.8	41.1	42.0	9.27	9.25	9.06

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to nearest ten)
October, 1985

COUNTIES	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	6,220	6,200	6,450	3,500	3,480	3,720	2,720	2,720	2,730
AIKEN---------	39,900	40,200	40,400	18,300	18,500	18,900	21,600	21,700	21,500
ALLENDALE-----	2,940	2,940	3,060	1,270	1,280	1,360	1,670	1,660	1,700
ANDERSON------	47,200	47,300	46,100	20,500	20,700	21,500	26,700	26,600	26,600
BAMBERG-------	4,300	4,260	4,300	1,530	1,500	1,800	2,770	2,760	2,760
BARNWELL------	7,600	7,590	7,490	3,410	3,420	3,320	4,190	4,190	4,170
BEAUFORT------	28,240	28,270	27,580	1,410	1,460	1,310	26,830	26,890	26,270
BERKELEY------	21,600	22,000	20,800	6,100	6,100	5,400	15,500	15,900	15,400
CALHOUN-------	3,720	3,710	3,730	2,190	2,170	2,150	1,530	1,540	1,580
CHARLESTON ---	138,300	138,700	131,600	9,800	9,800	10,000	128,500	128,900	121,600
CHEROKEE------	15,940	15,910	15,900	8,250	8,220	8,280	7,690	7,690	7,620
CHESTER-------	10,820	10,860	11,130	5,550	5,570	5,850	5,270	5,290	5,280
CHESTERFIELD--	11,970	11,970	12,400	6,600	6,610	7,000	5,370	5,360	5,400
CLARENDON-----	6,180	6,200	6,200	1,720	1,740	1,750	4,460	4,470	4,430
COLLETON------	9,170	9,190	9,190	2,760	2,670	2,730	6,510	6,510	6,460
DARLINGTON----	19,350	19,440	19,360	7,110	7,190	7,130	12,240	12,250	12,250
DILLON--------	9,080	9,070	9,230	3,770	3,730	3,930	5,360	5,340	5,310
DORCHESTER----	15,700	15,500	14,800	4,600	4,500	4,100	11,000	11,200	10,700
EDGEFIELD-----	4,450	4,410	4,480	1,980	1,970	2,160	2,470	2,440	2,300
FAIRFIELD-----	6,640	6,630	6,790	2,350	2,370	2,520	4,290	4,260	4,270
FLORENCE------	46,300	46,400	46,000	13,900	14,100	14,000	32,400	32,300	32,000
GEORGETOWN----	14,610	14,670	15,000	4,950	4,980	4,590	10,660	10,670	11,370
GREENVILLE----	157,600	157,400	146,900	48,400	48,900	50,500	109,200	108,100	106,400
GREENWOOD-----	26,860	26,860	26,000	12,360	12,340	13,620	14,500	14,510	14,450
HAMPTON-------	4,950	4,950	5,330	1,740	1,760	1,940	3,210	3,190	3,190
HORRY---------	52,130	52,730	48,300	5,690	5,950	6,950	46,440	46,440	47,430
JASPER--------	3,120	3,110	3,110	180	180	190	2,940	2,930	2,920
KERSHAW-------	14,480	14,510	14,620	6,840	6,840	7,110	7,640	7,670	7,510
LANCASTER-----	17,090	16,950	17,900	9,270	9,100	10,000	7,920	7,850	7,900
LAURENS-------	17,250	17,210	17,190	7,700	7,730	8,190	9,550	9,480	9,460
LEE-----------	3,090	3,110	3,090	1,020	1,040	1,050	2,070	2,070	2,040
LEXINGTON-----	45,500	44,700	44,600	14,100	13,900	13,500	31,400	30,800	31,100
McCORMICK-----	1,970	1,980	1,960	840	840	820	1,130	1,140	1,130
MARION--------	11,360	11,420	11,270	5,700	5,720	5,400	5,660	5,700	5,870
MARLBORO------	8,160	8,280	8,590	3,820	3,950	4,250	4,340	4,330	4,340
NEWBERRY------	10,170	10,240	10,460	4,500	4,560	4,820	5,670	5,680	5,660
OCONEE--------	20,160	20,140	20,110	9,730	9,690	9,800	10,430	10,450	10,310
ORANGEBURG----	26,220	25,880	26,300	9,270	8,970	9,340	16,950	16,910	16,960
PICKENS-------	29,000	28,900	31,900	12,400	12,400	13,300	16,600	16,500	18,600
RICHLAND------	155,500	153,300	155,100	14,600	14,700	15,100	140,900	138,600	140,000
SALUDA--------	3,110	3,110	2,970	1,300	1,300	1,180	1,810	1,810	1,790
SPARTANBURG---	92,100	91,200	92,300	37,400	37,200	38,200	54,700	54,000	54,100
SUMTER--------	28,790	28,730	28,780	8,680	8,650	8,770	20,110	20,080	20,010
UNION---------	10,090	10,020	9,640	5,830	5,780	5,390	4,260	4,240	4,250
WILLIAMSBURG--	9,490	9,470	9,100	3,650	3,620	3,280	5,840	5,850	5,820
YORK----------	42,400	42,400	42,300	12,200	12,200	12,200	30,200	30,200	30,100

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY
October, 1985

COUNTIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984
ABBEVILLE-----	9,660	9,550	9,370	1,260	1,130	980	13.0	11.8	10.5
AIKEN---------	47,560	47,600	43,850	4,320	4,020	3,340	9.1	8.4	7.6
ALLENDALE-----	4,070	4,090	4,110	430	370	470	10.6	9.0	11.4
ANDERSON------	63,790	63,890	61,810	5,720	5,380	4,980	9.0	8.4	8.1
BAMBERG-------	7,160	7,280	7,100	800	830	620	11.2	11.4	8.7
BARNWELL------	10,710	10,900	10,240	780	840	790	7.3	7.7	7.7
BEAUFORT------	36,650	35,950	34,450	1,560	1,390	1,430	4.3	3.9	4.2
BERKELEY------	45,090	45,570	41,960	2,280	2,050	2,570	5.1	4.5	6.1
CALHOUN-------	7,130	7,200	6,930	520	500	480	7.3	6.9	6.9
CHARLESTON----	126,060	127,420	116,340	6,190	5,580	6,050	4.9	4.4	5.2
CHEROKEE------	25,590	25,460	24,190	1,920	1,600	1,480	7.5	6.3	6.1
CHESTER-------	14,060	14,150	14,220	1,660	1,600	1,930	11.8	11.3	13.6
CHESTERFIELD--	20,110	20,150	19,680	1,880	1,680	1,490	9.3	8.3	7.6
CLARENDON-----	12,920	13,080	12,600	1,360	1,210	1,400	10.5	9.3	11.1
COLLETON------	13,840	14,050	13,240	1,260	1,250	1,090	9.1	8.9	8.2
DARLINGTON----	28,420	28,310	27,460	3,180	2,870	2,370	11.2	10.1	8.6
DILLON--------	15,390	15,580	14,900	1,700	1,540	1,430	11.0	9.9	9.6
DORCHESTER----	28,170	28,320	25,900	1,420	1,330	1,280	5.0	4.7	4.9
EDGEFIELD-----	8,320	8,390	8,060	530	550	530	6.4	6.6	6.6
FAIRFIELD-----	10,920	10,930	10,810	860	780	850	7.8	7.1	7.9
FLORENCE------	55,190	55,690	52,460	4,780	4,400	3,940	8.7	7.9	7.5
GEORGETOWN----	20,320	20,300	21,240	2,330	2,000	2,410	11.5	9.9	11.3
GREENVILLE----	154,210	154,190	148,420	9,260	8,660	8,130	6.0	5.6	5.5
GREENWOOD-----	28,140	29,100	27,790	3,140	3,200	2,150	10.9	11.0	7.7
HAMPTON-------	7,600	7,730	7,400	710	660	640	9.3	8.5	8.6
HORRY---------	73,080	74,440	72,730	6,020	4,860	5,360	8.2	6.5	7.4
JASPER--------	6,290	6,250	5,950	520	390	400	8.3	6.2	6.7
KERSHAW-------	18,370	18,500	17,920	1,500	1,400	1,530	8.2	7.6	8.5
LANCASTER-----	21,310	22,070	21,790	2,130	2,240	1,950	9.8	10.1	8.9
LAURENS-------	22,700	21,930	21,630	2,030	1,840	1,730	9.1	8.4	8.0
LEE-----------	8,150	8,350	7,930	670	650	670	8.2	7.8	8.4
LEXINGTON-----	74,130	73,790	70,890	2,940	2,960	2,940	4.0	4.0	4.1
MCCORMICK-----	3,370	3,390	3,140	520	490	420	15.4	14.5	13.4
MARION--------	17,230	17,200	16,490	2,100	1,630	1,990	12.2	9.5	12.1
MARLBORO------	11,760	11,740	11,400	2,100	1,760	1,630	17.9	15.0	14.3
NEWBERRY------	15,820	16,060	15,620	960	860	880	6.1	5.4	5.6
OCONEE--------	22,940	23,050	21,880	1,820	1,740	1,620	7.9	7.5	7.4
ORANGEBURG----	40,480	40,520	38,480	3,780	3,820	2,960	9.3	9.4	7.7
PICKENS-------	43,610	43,720	42,500	2,860	2,630	3,060	6.6	6.0	7.2
RICHLAND------	140,050	138,330	134,310	6,020	4,980	6,380	4.3	3.6	4.8
SALUDA--------	7,200	7,370	6,750	490	520	530	6.8	7.1	7.9
SPARTANBURG---	107,570	107,680	103,590	7,260	6,530	6,500	6.7	6.1	6.3
SUMTER--------	36,710	36,940	35,600	2,670	2,490	2,830	7.3	6.7	7.9
UNION---------	13,390	13,300	12,450	1,320	1,170	1,360	9.9	8.8	10.9
WILLIAMSBURG--	18,860	18,860	17,280	1,800	1,490	1,440	9.5	7.9	8.3
YORK----------	60,900	60,510	60,290	3,830	3,070	5,240	6.3	5.1	8.7

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15

LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR
SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
October, 1985

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYMENT			UNEMPLOYMENT				
	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	OCT. 1985	SEPT. 1985	OCT. 1984	% OF LABOR FORCE OCT. 1985	% OF LABOR FORCE SEPT. 1985	% OF LABOR FORCE OCT. 1984
ANDERSON	41,300	38,130	41,000	36,510	34,230	36,750	4,790	3,900	4,250	11.6	10.8	10.4
CHARLESTON	79,700	74,100	81,000	76,210	70,640	76,950	3,490	3,460	4,050	4.4	4.3	5.1
COLUMBIA	145,300	145,170	144,900	138,950	138,970	136,450	6,350	6,200	8,450	4.4	4.3	5.7
FLORENCE	35,100	35,200	35,500	33,300	33,700	33,000	1,800	1,500	2,500	5.1	4.3	7.1
GREENVILLE	98,000	98,500	98,000	93,000	93,500	93,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5.1	5.1	5.1
GREENWOOD	19,300	19,400	19,900	17,300	17,300	18,400	2,000	2,100	1,500	10.4	10.7	7.5
NORTH CHARLESTON	80,200	80,100	84,000	74,800	74,800	77,300	5,400	5,300	6,700	6.7	6.7	7.9
ROCK HILL	39,400	39,000	39,300	35,400	35,100	35,300	4,000	3,900	4,000	10.2	10.0	10.2
SPARTANBURG	53,000	54,000	53,000	49,000	50,000	49,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	7.5	7.4	7.5
SUMTER	11,140	11,210	10,900	10,240	10,310	10,020	900	900	880	8.1	8.0	8.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1972. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1984 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent.

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The "S. C. Employment Trends" is published by the South Carolina Employment Security Commission in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Labor. The following staff members of the Labor Market Information Division are responsible for the publication of this newsletter and for the production of the data included therein: Leasharn Hopkins, Beth Mays, Geraldine Taylor, Lynn Rollins, Ginger Gurganus, Cliff Stuffer, Candler Spence, Frances Leaphart, Evelyn Greenlee, Sandy Simpson, Geri Sims, Russell Smith, and Ted Gladden.